

A GERMAN TRADE MARK. GERMAN FIRM WIN THEIR CASE. QUESTION OF PENALTY HELD OVER.

The hearing was completed, at the Magistrate's Court, on Saturday, of the case in which Wong Chun Hung, trading as the Yun Wah firm of 233, Queen's Road Central, was summoned, at the instance of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, solicitors for Messrs. Jensen & Co., of the Bund, Canton, for having in his possession, for sale for purposes of trade, tins of blue shade dye to which a trade mark closely resembling the registered trade mark of the complainants was falsely applied.

The Magistrate, at a previous hearing had overruled an objection by the defence that a German had no right to sue in a Hongkong Court.

Mr. M. H. Turner prosecuted and Mr. Leo d'Almada defended.

Further evidence was called in support of the complainant's case.

Mr. Curroon, clerk and interpreter to Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, gave evidence that he accompanied the police when the search warrant was executed on the defendant's premises. When his attention was called to the labels to which the complainant took exception the defendant said, "It is my own mark." Witness asked, "Have you registered it?" and he replied, "No." When told that the mark belonged to Jensen & Co., the defendant replied, "They are Germans and not in this Colony."

Cross-examined, the witness said the Chinese characters on the confiscated labels stood for the words, "Cock-pheasant trade mark" and the name of the defendant's firm. He agreed that there was nothing to suggest that the goods were German goods or that they belonged to the complainants. He would not express an opinion, judging from the stock he saw (which was small) whether the defendant was doing a large business or not. As "an old China hand" the witness expressed the opinion that Chinese buyers would go by the mark and not by the Chinese characters in making purchases.

Ng Sam Mui said he was a chemist in the dye department of Messrs. Jensen & Co. In October of last year he visited the defendant's shop, with Mr. Riecken; they found goods exhibited there bearing imitations of the "cock-pheasant" trade mark and the man in charge—not the defendant—was warned that this must not continue or proceedings would be instituted. This trademark was well-known in Hongkong and in his opinion customers would ask for the "cock-pheasant" dye and not for Badische dye.

Cross-examined, before the war he was in the experimental laboratory of the Badische factory in Japan.

Mr. d'Almada: Do you know that during hostilities all German trademarks were expunged from the register?

Mr. Turner: They were not expunged; they were transferred to the custody of enemy property.

Mr. d'Almada: They were expunged from the register.

The Magistrate concurred in what Mr. Turner had said and remarked that he had reason to know as he was at one time custodian of enemy property himself.

Mr. d'Almada pointed out that the witness had not been able to give the evidence that he had been expected to give—that a warning letter had been sent to the defendant.

It was elicited that Messrs. Jensen's dyes were now finding their way into Hongkong but not directly through them; through intermediaries.

This closed the case for the complainant.

Mr. d'Almada asked the Magistrate, in view of the fact that the case might go further, to make a note of the objections he had already made to the whole of these proceedings, as follows:

(1) That the complainants have not proved their case and Jensen & Co. do not hold a power of attorney from the Bad. Anilin Sodafabrik, the power of attorney produced by them being bad in law on three grounds—

(a) the power given by a corporation does not bear as it should, the seal of the corporation.

(b) that having regard to the fact that the law always construes a power of attorney most strictly—

The Magistrate: Where do you yet that law?

Mr. d'Almada: It is laid down in the conveyancing Acts.

The Magistrate: These are criminal proceedings; I don't quite know the authority for the power of attorney being construed strictly in criminal proceedings.

Completing his table of objections, Mr. d'Almada rounded off (b) by saying the power of attorney was bad because it did not specifically mention Hongkong; Southern China did not include Hongkong. He added:

(c) that the documents, not having been stamped before the summons was issued, as it should have been, the power of attorney was inadmissible in evidence and the complainants were out of court.

The Magistrate: "Inadmissible"—he won't say "in evidence" because it has not been put in.

Having tabulated his objections, Mr. d'Almada proceeded to discuss the case generally, and said his client would tell the court that, in consequence of what was generally known—that German trademarks were no more applicable during hostilities, he had adopted this mark, without any attempt to defend the public or the registered holders of the mark. He put his own name on the dye thereby telling the public that it was his own dye, and not the German firm's that he was selling. Had he been asked to stop the use of the trademark he would most willingly have done so, if satisfied that the mark was re-registered. He was willing to do that now, but on a

question of costs the case had to come before the Court. The defendant had no desire to deprive the complainant of his rights, and Mr. d'Almada asked the Magistrate, if satisfied that the man was acting innocently, to discharge him.

The defendant then gave evidence on the lines that his legal adviser had indicated. He mentioned that he obtained his dyes from England and America and had been in the business about five years. He did not know, until these proceedings were instituted, that he was not entitled to use the mark.

Mr. d'Almada: You thought that the Germans not being allowed in the Colony you could use the mark?

The witness replied in the affirmative and said that he was not informed of the warning left with his representative, as stated in evidence.

Mr. Turner: Who told you that, owing to the war, you could use German marks, because it is not right?

Defendant: I think the fact was published in the paper.

I put it to you that no such thing was ever published in the paper, and the trademarks were transferred to the custody of enemy property and remained in his possession and nobody else was entitled to use them until they were sold. Did you ever take anyone's advice before using the trademark?—No.

As a merchant would you not have been wiser to have gone to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and have made a few inquiries?—I did not know where to go for advice.

You did not take the trouble, you thought, "Here's a chance; they can't prosecute; I will copy their trademark." This mark was not in vogue at the time.

This completed the evidence for the defence.

Mr. d'Almada submitted that the defendant had satisfied the onus upon him and suggested, also, that the court must consider this case as entirely different from ordinary prosecutions under the Merchandise Marks Acts because it was generally known that the Germans were not allowed in the Colony or to do business here and not allowed to use trademarks since the outbreak of war.

It is also common knowledge," said Mr. d'Almada, "that after the outbreak of war most of the British firms as well as others, if they had the opportunity of taking German business, did so, whether it was a trademark or whatever it might be. Therefore, I say that the case must be considered in a special light. If there was any notice in the Government Gazette or in the local newspapers, that the German trademarks were again in force and that no one could be allowed to infringe them I have no doubt the defendant and other people would cease to do so. The defendant has only copied the picture; he uses the name of his firm in Chinese and English characters; he is not conveying the idea that he is selling German stuff. Assuming there has been a technical offence, he should be absolved from all blame, having regard to the fact that he, personally, received no warning before the search warrant was executed." Mr. d'Almada added that the proper course for Mr. Turner to have pursued was to have sent the defendant a letter of warning; this was done in every solicitor's office.

Mr. Turner: Not in our's.

Mr. d'Almada also submitted that it was too much to expect that a Chinese trader should make the inquiries suggested by Mr. Turner.

Mr. Turner remarked that if the defendant in this case was to be regarded as innocent it was a very cheerful outlook for anyone with trademarks to protect.

The defendant admitted that he knew whom the trademark belonged to and he set up a plea of ignorance of the law which was no excuse. "Ignorance" in this connection was defined as inadvertence, but reviewing the whole behaviour of the defendant, could that be supported? He, or rather his manager, was warned and the trademarks had been renewed and advertised in the Gazette. Mr. d'Almada disputed this.

Mr. Turner: They have all been advertised in the Government Gazette.

Mr. d'Almada: It has not been proved.

Mr. Turner: It is such common knowledge that it needs no proof. Continuing, Mr. Turner said the defendant was almost naive in his admission that he wanted to copy the complainant's mark and get business thereby. He had no right to do that at any time. During the war the trademarks were transferred to the custody of enemy property and one of the few things never sold was enemy trademarks; they were re-transferred to their owners after the war.

With regard to the technical points raised as to the power of attorney, Mr. Turner submitted, first, that he did not need the power of attorney and the Magistrate had said practically the same. Anybody could bring these proceedings who had an authority, and as solicitor to Messrs. Jensen & Co., he could bring them under his general authority. As to the power of attorney not being sealed, Mr. Turner remarked that the United Kingdom and the Colonies were the only countries requiring a seal in such cases, and a local Ordinance was passed in 1918 to do away with the necessity for a seal if such documents were properly drawn up in accordance with the laws in this case Germany, where no seal was required. As to stamping, the case was for safety. The stamping authorities would stamp a power of attorney if they were satisfied this was the first time it came into the Colony and that they were satisfied was shown by the fact that it was stamped.

In giving his decision the Magistrate said: This case seems so simple that I do not think it is necessary for me to hold it over. Mr. d'Almada's points

about the power of attorney have been considered by me and, rightly or wrongly, I decided that, in order for the complainant in this case, acting for the Bad. Anilin Fabrik, to take action, it is not necessary that he should have a sealed and registered power of attorney. Any authority could prosecute; any person finding an offence being committed could reasonably take action if he had, at all a good reason for doing so. If I am wrong, Mr. d'Almada will have an opportunity of bringing that before another court if he wishes. Apart from that, the issue seems absolutely clear—that the mark belonging to another firm has been imitated by the defendant and the only question is whether the defendant, in using that mark, acted innocently in the sense that he thought that that mark was one which he was free to take without affecting anyone else's interests. I might put it this way: Supposing the defendant had no knowledge at all of such a mark and had no reasonable access to such knowledge (which in this case I think he had) and in those circumstances he took the mark, that would be acting innocently. But, having knowledge of that mark, he would be unable, afterwards, to save himself by saying he thought there was no harm in using it for some reason existing at that time; e.g., that it was an enemy mark. Having once done that he finds it practically impossible, in my opinion, to clear himself of guilt of the offence with which he is now charged. However, there is this further point; whether he did receive a warning. There, again, in my opinion, a warning given to the shop to the person ostensibly in charge, did constitute a warning which the defendant could not neglect; he received it, I think, but it won't affect my finding if I am wrong about that. That warning was one which the defendant was obliged to take notice of and which he could not plead ignorance of afterwards. I will say, the amount of goods in the shop is not a large one.

Mr. Turner: That may be so, but the defendant may have a godown somewhere.

Mr. d'Almada: "May" is not proof. The Magistrate: On the question of penalty, Mr. Turner will tell me if there is any question of costs.

Mr. Turner said the hearing had been protracted through legal points being raised which had been found not to prevent the complainant from proving his case and there had been the additional expense of bringing witnesses from Canton.

Mr. d'Almada: You can't get those costs, however much you want them.

Mr. Turner thought some costs should be allowed. As Mr. d'Almada had mentioned some of the preliminary negotiations he would state, what he would not otherwise have done, that the complainant had offered to accept \$200 as compensation but that was not acceptable and Mr. d'Almada had preferred to raise "hard brained ideas about the law while knowing perfectly well what the law was."

Mr. d'Almada replied that the defendant was entitled to raise any defence allowed by law. He had exercised that right; whether it had been accepted or not was another thing. As "no proper demand" was made for stopping the use of the mark he asked the Magistrate to order each party to pay his own costs.

The Magistrate remarked that the defendant was liable to a penalty of four months' imprisonment or a fine of \$100. He would look up the question of costs and had better deal with the question of penalty at the same time. He imagined the prosecution was not so anxious about the penalty as about the costs.

Mr. Turner said the case was brought to show people in the Colony that Germans could protect their rights. The case was not brought vindictively.

The Magistrate: You don't want him put in goal?

Mr. Turner: Oh, no, we should not dream of asking that.

The Magistrate: The maximum fine is very small—\$100. I think that is as low as will be as the most I could impose for an offence of this kind.

It was agreed that the dyes seized could be returned to the defendant provided that the marks were removed and all labels bearing the "cock pheasant" mark were given to the complainants.

The Magistrate intimated that he would give his decision as to costs on Wednesday.

CHARGE AGAINST CONSTABLE.

ALLEGED TO HAVE ACCEPTED A BRIBE.

A Chinese constable, No. 163, who has 21 years' service in the Hongkong Force, was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, on Saturday, with having accepted a bribe of \$5 from a Kennedy Town shopkeeper.

Inspector Appleton said the accused was alleged to have threatened to arrest the complainant for wasting water, but offered to overlook the matter if he were given \$5. The shopkeeper temporised and later informed Inspector Appleton. A trap was then laid. Inspector Willis and some detectives went to the shop, and hid behind the door. Looking through the cracks they saw the accused

being given \$5 by the shopkeeper and accept it. When Inspector Willis showed himself, the accused dropped the note.

The accused declared that the case was a "trumped-up" one. He said that on Thursday he reconstructed with the shopkeeper for wasting water. The latter said that he was sorry, and the witness thought a warning would be sufficient. When he passed the shop again he was invited inside. He went in and the shopkeeper forced the money on him against his will. Inspector Willis then arrested him.

A remand was granted for further enquiries to be made.

THE RENTS' ORDINANCE. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

The Government Gazette contains the text of a Bill to amend the Rents Ordinance, 1921, which will be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

The "Objects and Reasons" state, that "the object of this bill is to make in the Rents Ordinance, 1921, certain amendments which experience has shown to be desirable."

Clause 2 proposes to amend section 4 (1) of the principal ordinance so as to oblige any landlord giving notice to his tenant under that paragraph to state definitely what he proposes to do. The paragraph in question gives the landlord the right to give notice only when he intends either to pull down the domestic tenement or to reconstruct it in such a way as to make it technically a new building. It is feared that some landlords may attempt to use this paragraph *malu fide* and with no real intention of pulling down or reconstruction, and it is thought that to require particularly in the notice may be some additional safeguard.

Clause 3 proposes to make a slight technical alteration which is intended to make it quite clear that any summary offence created in the principal Ordinance or amending Ordinance is to be tried before a magistrate.

The object of clause 4 is to give the summary court power to transfer to the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court actions which under the principal Ordinance would otherwise have to be tried in the summary jurisdiction. A transfer of this kind might be desirable where an action relating to the same tenancy had already been commenced in the original jurisdiction and where such action could not be transferred to the summary jurisdiction. In such an event it might be highly inconvenient that the two actions should be heard separately in different courts.

A special explanation of sub-clause (3) of clause 4 seems desirable. The principal Ordinance, which contemplates appeals from summary jurisdiction, provides for an appeal from the summary jurisdiction to the full court of two judges. Speaking generally, however, the Full Courts Ordinance, 1912, provides that all appeals from the original jurisdiction, except interlocutory appeals, must be to the full court of three judges. Sub-clause (3) of clause 2 of the bill proposes to apply the provisions of the Full Court Ordinance, 1912, to any action transferred under sub-clause (1) of clause 2. The objection to making the appeal in such a transferred action lie to the full court of two judges is that it would in that case be necessary to provide that the appeal in any original jurisdiction action consolidated with the transferred action should also lie with the full court of two judges. It is certainly an objection to an appeal to the full court of three judges placed additional delay in the way of the determination of a class of cases which ought to be heard speedily, especially as the Ordinance is only a temporary one, but the consideration mentioned above seems to outweigh this objection.

Clause 5 of the bill is intended to check the practice of issuing distress warrants for amounts in excess of the standard rent, apparently in the hope of often well founded, that the tenants will have neither the means nor the knowledge to resist such an illegal distress by means of ordinary civil proceedings, with their attendant expense and technicality.

Clause 6 makes it a criminal offence, punishable with a fine of \$1,000, for any person to do any act *malu fide* in order to induce a tenant to quit. This clause has been inserted because of complaints that certain landlords have been removing windows and even staircases in order to drive their tenants out.

Clause 7 provides that a notice to quit given under section 4 (1) of the principal Ordinance shall not be valid unless given or confirmed by leave of the court. It also provides that, even if leave is given, the lessee may apply at any time for damages if he can prove that the notice was not *bona fide*. Section 4 (1) of the principal Ordinance deals with cases where the lessor gives notice to quit on the ground that he intends to pull down or reconstruct the domestic tenement. Clause 4 has been inserted in the bill because it appears that certain landlords are using this provision *malu fide*, in cases where they have no real intention of reconstruction and are prepared to abandon their alleged intention to reconstruct provided that the tenant is prepared to pay an increased rent.

Clause 8 provides that a notice to quit given by a lessee is not to affect any sub-lessee, unless the latter consents with the notice.

Clause 9 provides that an agreement order against a lessee is not to affect any sub-lessee. This provision is taken from the English Act.

Clause 10 provided that, upon the determination of the interest of a lessee any sub-lessee becomes a statutory tenant of the head-landlord on the same terms as he would have held from his immediate landlord if the latter's tenancy continued, but at the standard rent. This is also taken from the English Act.

THE UPPER YANGTZE REOPENING.

ICHANG, October 14th.
H.M. gunboat *Cochet* arrived here this afternoon from Chungking. She reports that there seem few soldiers on the river banks.

General Lu Hsiang denies responsibility for firing on steamers but has given orders to restrain the soldiers from further molesting them.

Steamers are proceeding to Chungking tomorrow. Passengers are now allowed to proceed here but, if a further stoppage of traffic occurs, they may be required to return down river. Protection is not guaranteed here.

COMMUNITY PLATE
Sterling
Only Best
The Best
Plated-Ware
Made



SOLD IN SEPARATE PIECES
OR COMPLETE CANTEENS
SILVER DEPT.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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Particulars and shade books on application.
SOLE AGENTS:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Tel. 1741. HONGKONG.

NEW DANCE RECORDS

6139 (THAT NAUGHTY WALTZ ISLE OF GOLDEN DREAMS	3383 (TODDLE BEE LA BOOLA
6144 (ON MIAMI SHORE IF YOU COULD CARE	3379 (SIAM SOO MAKE BELIEVE
3363 (MAZIE TWO SWEET LIPS	3376 (ANSWER O-H-I-O
3391 (NEW LE IN YOUR DADDY'S ARMS I SPOILED YOU	3372 (MY MAMMY DO YOU EVER THINK OF ME
3368 (PEBBLES RANDANGO	

ANDERSON'S

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 3146.
We have one of the largest stocks of Gentlemen's English and American Boots and Shoes in the Colony and at very reasonable prices.
JUST RECEIVED
"SAXONE"
DRESS BOOTS & SHOES. BLACK & BROWN BROGUES. BLACK & BROWN BOOTS & SHOES.
Keltic
This make we have in stock in all leathers and can recommend them for hard wear.
"SAXONE" and "KELTIC" are made in SCOTLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. WATSON & CO. of Hong Kong have caused to be printed and published a new edition of the LA ROSE FIRE INSURANCE CO. U. SPALLINGER, Attorney.

Canton, October 21st, 1921. [1645]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
GYMKHANA, SATURDAY 27th
NOVEMBER 1921.

THE RACE, once round handicap, is open for winners at any distance, and in the event of there being sufficient entries they will be divided in A & B classes, the latter taking the place of the Wacht-on-Beetle Race.

[1644]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
"BANCA"
Arrived Hongkong, on Oct. 22nd, 1921.
From BOMBAY and STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From Persian Gulf, B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 21st, 1921. [1647]

CITY HALL.

THE OLD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF
PIANO MUSIC

I. RECITAL (OLD MASTERS
BEFORE BEETHOVEN)

given by

HARRY ORE

on MONDAY, October 24th 5.30 p.m.

Admission 5s. 3s. & 1s.

Booking at ANDERSONS. [1642]

FOR SALE BY TENDER.

Newly built Reinforced Concrete Sea-going
Motor powered lighter.

Length ... 70'
Breadth ... 17'
Depth ... 9'
Draft loaded ... 8'
Deadweight Tonnage ... 80 T.
Miller heavy duty Kerosene Motor 40/50 H.P.
and accessories in working conditions.
Orders for inspection can be obtained from
ESTABLISHMENTS BROSSEAU MOFIN,
Kwai's Building, Tel. 2566
and tenders to be sent under sealed cover to
the same address on or before November 5th
1921.

Tenders may be sent for lighter and motor
separately the latter being easily removed.
No obligation by this firm to accept any lower
tender than within a reasonable price.
L. GAIN,
Branch Manager.

[1643]

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

CREDIT NATIONAL.

Issue of Bonds Frs. 500.

Interest 6%, free from income tax.

Price Frs. 498.50 net.

Interest payable every 6 months from

1st May, 1922.

Reimbursement by 4 yearly drawings

Comprising 7,200 prizes amounting to

Fr. 13,000,000.

For subscription apply to—

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

1909

DAIRY FARM NEWS

FROZEN FISH

FROM THE SCOTTISH

FISHERIES.

REDUCED PRICES.

Best Haddock ... 70 cts. per lb.

Finnan ... 60 "

Kippers ... 50 "

Red Herrings ... 25 "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & CO.

STUBBS & CO., LTD.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Pavilion on TUESDAY, 25th OCTOBER 1921, at 8.30 p.m. for the purpose of authorising the issue of Debentures under the new Articles of Association.

By Order of the Committee,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, October 17th, 1921. [1618]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF

COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, the 25th October, at 4.30 p.m. in the CHAMBER ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, for the purpose of nominating a Representative of the Chamber to serve on the Legislative Council owing to the resignation of the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Notice in writing of the names of candidates and of their proposals and secondaries to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the General Meeting.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, October 18th, 1921. [1626]

HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE

ASSOCIATION.

REMINDER.

GENERAL MEETING TUESDAY, 25th
October, 1921, at 8.30 p.m. in Old
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM CITY HALL.
(Members only)

F. BEYINGTON,
Hon. Secretary.

[1640]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY MEETING of the
JOCKEY CLUB will be held in the Jockey
Club Rooms, Hongkong Club Annex, on
THURSDAY, 27th October, at 12 Noon.

[1623]

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES

1911-1921.

THE HONGKONG & CANTON ICE
MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
STATUTORY MEETING of the above-
named Company will be held at 12 o'clock noon
on THURSDAY, November 10th, 1921, at the
Registered Office of the Company No. 2, Lower
Albert Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

Business:—
Consideration of the Statutory report.
By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.

[1611]

NOTICE

I the undersigned of No. 81, Wing Lok Street
Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong hereby
give notice that in consequence of an agreement
with the vendor, I have applied to the Board of
Trade, under section 47 of the Merchant Ship
Trade Act, 1894 in respect of the ship "SUI
BANK" of London, official number 105773 of
gross tonnage 2790 tons register tonnage 1778
tons, heretofore owned by the Indo-China
Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. for permission to
change her name to S.S. "APCZY" and to
have her registered in the new name at the Port
of Hongkong as owned by THE LAI HING
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
Any objections to the proposed change of
name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping
at Hongkong, within seven days from the
appearance of this advertisement.
Dated at Hongkong this 18th day of Octo-
ber, 1921.

LI KOON CHUN,
Managing Director
of Lai Hing S.S. Co., Ltd.

[1627]

HOLT'S WHARF, KOWLOON.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of Tow
Boat "ATALANTA" now lying at
Holt's Wharf, Kowloon.

Approximate Particulars.
Length Over All 91'50"
Breadth Moulded 17'00"
Depth 8'6"
Reg Tonnage 37.4/100
Engines Inverted direct acting compound
surface condensing.
Cylinders 16" and 30" Stroke 18"
Boiler 9'6" diam. x 10'0" long with a working
pressure of 100 lbs.
Built of teakwood throughout, with steel deck
house and sidley, cargo hatch on fore deck,
speed about 10 knots on 800 lbs. of coal per
hour.

The vessel may be inspected and further
particulars obtained on application to Captain
C. B. Hayes, Wharf Manager, Holt's Wharf,
Kowloon.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

[1633]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM JAPAN.

THE Steamship
"CHAKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the
wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 26th Inst.
will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are
to be left in the Godowns where they will be
examined. Claims against the Steamer must be
presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise
they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, October 20th, 1921. [1637]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA,
PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th Oct. 1921, at
5 p.m. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are
to be left in the Godowns where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas,
on 25th Oct. 1921, at 10 a.m. Claims against
the Steamer including those for cargo short
delivered must be presented on the special form
provided and must also be submitted within
30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not
be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 18th, 1921. [1629]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "BENLOMOND"

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO
LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby inform-

ed that all Goods are being landed at
their risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kow-
loon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence
and/or from the wharves delivery may be
obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 28th inst., will be subject
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Undersecretary on or before the
3rd Nov., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 26th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 19th, 1921. [1635]

THE NORWEGIAN AFRICA AND

AUSTRALIA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SCANDINAVIA.

THE Steamship

"RENA"

having arrived from the above ports on the
20th inst, Consignees of Cargo by her
are hereby informed that all Goods are
being landed at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the
wharves, delivery may be taken.

Goods not cleared by the 27th inst.
will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns where they
will be examined on the 26th Oct. 1921 at
10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise
they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
THORSEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20 October 0th, 1921. [1638]

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID

COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE S.S.

"GLENIFFER"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the
wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 26th Oct. 1921, at
5 p.m. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are
to be left in the Godowns where they will be
examined, in the presence of Messrs. Goddard
& Douglas, on 26th Oct. 1921, at 10 a.m. Claims against
the Steamer including those for cargo short deliv-
ered must be presented on the special form
provided and must also be submitted within 30
days of arrival otherwise they will not be
recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 19th, 1921. [1639]

FOR SALE

JUST RECEIVED

PLASTICINE

PLAY WAX

for

Clean and Easy

PLAY-MODELS

PLASTIC PICTURES, &c.

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Postage Stamps, Pictorial Post

Cards, Garden Seeds, Toys, Picture Books, &c.

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HONGKONG.

P. O. Box 620

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FOR

INVALIDS.

BENGER'S FOOD,

small & large

SAVORY & MOORE'S FOOD,

small & large

GLAXO,

(Milk Food for Babies &

Invalids).

MALTED MILK,

Horlick's Nestle's and

Borden's

SANATOGEN.

VALENTINE'S MEAT JUICE.

WINCARNIS, COLEMAN'S.

small & large.

VIBRONA.

A. S. WATSON &

CO. LTD.,

(Established 1841)

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

PHONE No. 16.

II

BIRTHS.

FEATHERSTONE.—On October 23rd, at the
Government Civil Hospital, to the
Rev. and Mrs. W. T. FEATHERSTONE,
a son.

FLEMING.—At Shanghai, on October 19th,
to Mr. and Mrs. S. FLEMING, a son.

JONES.—At Shanghai, on October 17th,
to Mr. and Mrs. HERBERT J. S.
JONES, a son.

MILLER.—At Kluang, on October 13th,
to Mr. and Mrs. H. F. MILLER, a
daughter.

RICHARDSON.—At Shanghai, on October
16th, to Mr. and Mrs. T. H. RICHARD-
SON, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EMAMODDEN-SYMONS.—At Shanghai, on
October 18th, CHARLES EMAMODDEN, to
Miss KATIE SYMONS, of Shanghai.

STEWART-HEXON.—At Shanghai, on
October 17th, ARCHIBALD CRAIG STEWART,
to SARAH DAWSON HEXON, of
Dalnair, Scotland.

DEATHS.

XAVIER.—At Shanghai, on October 16th,
F. R. XAVIER, of the Russo-Asiatic
Bank, aged 44 years.

McADAM.—At Shanghai, on October 17th,
HARRY McADAM, of the S.M.C. Elec-
tricity Department, aged 34.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. JAMES M. McLEOD return
most sincere thanks for all the kind-
ness and sympathy extended to them
in their recent bereavement, and for
the many floral tributes received.

[1645]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 3A, DES VOGES RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 24th, 1921.

THE PHILIPPINES.

THE inaugural message to the Philippine
Legislature by General LEONARD WOOD
as the new Governor-General of the
Archipelago, was noteworthy for its
terse, business-like comment on the
various features of the administration
as well as for its total absence of refer-
ence to the important question of the
grant of independence contemplated by
what is known as "The Jones law." It
was for the purpose of advising the
PRESIDENT as to whether the time was
ripe for this concession that General
Wood and Mr. CAMERON FORBES (a
former Governor-General) came to the
Philippines a few months ago to inves-
tigate and report upon the conditions
now obtaining in the islands. Their very

through investigation has involved visits
to 48 provinces and 449 cities and towns,
and the new Governor-General was,
therefore, well able to claim, as he did
in his inaugural address, that this tour
had given him a very clear idea of
conditions throughout the Archipelago.

He found the people, as a rule, "happy
and law-abiding, and, in the main,
prosperous." Public order everywhere
he found to be "excellent," with the
exception of a few minor disturbances in
the Moro regions; but his review of the
administration generally suggests that
there is a tendency to lapse from the high
standards which were set at the outset.

It was announced a little while ago at
Washington that it was not intended to
publish the preliminary report sent to
the United States Government by the
Wood-Forbes Mission, but from the new
Governor-General's address on the occa-
sion of his inauguration may be gathered.

we imagine, some of the reasons which
sufficiently account for the postponement
of independence. First of all, emphasis is
laid on the necessity for "a very rigid
supervision of the administration of
justice," and for speeding up the work
of the Courts in which approximately
50,000 cases are awaiting decision. Next

we may note a reference to the serious
blow that has been dealt to the credit
of the islands through incompetent
management of the National Bank.

"These losses," says the GOVERNOR-
GENERAL, "have established a condition
which necessitates an economical and

KARL'S RETURN TO HUNGARY:

MAKING A BID FOR HIS OLD THRONE.

DE VALERA'S TELEGRAM:

HOW IT MAY AFFECT THE CONFERENCE.

WIRTH CABINET RESIGNS.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KARL'S ADVENTURE.

A BID FOR HIS OLD THRONE.

VIENNA, October 22nd.
The ex-Emperor Karl arrived at Odenburg, in Burgenland, in an aeroplane. It is reported that he is proceeding to Budapest. He is escorted by Colonel Osztienburg's troops. A provisional Government under Count Julius Andrássy has been formed in Hungary.

BERNE, October 22nd.

Karl left his residence in Switzerland on October 20th for an unknown destination. It was given out that he desired to spend the anniversary of his marriage very tranquilly. A number of persons appeared at the office of the Air Transport Company at Dübendorf on October 19th and took four return tickets to Geneva. An aeroplane with a German pilot departed on the afternoon of the 20th, carrying five passengers. All were muffled up and it was impossible to see their faces. The transport company so far has received no news of the machine.

PROCLAIMED KING.

VIENNA, October 22nd.

The British Minister, Mr. Lindley, last night received news of Karl's arrival in West Hungary. He informed the Chancellor who summoned a midnight conference of political leaders.

Troops at Odenburg joined Karl immediately he arrived and proclaimed him King.

The report of a march on Budapest is not confirmed. Telegraphic, telephone and railway communication in West Hungary is interrupted.

LONDON, October 22nd.

Information has been received by the Foreign Office that the Oostenburg battalion at Odenburg was ordered to accompany Karl by train to Budapest. General Hagedorn, who is accompanying Karl, has asked the Inter-Allied Commission to remain in Odenburg and has guaranteed its security. A battalion of the Hungarian national army has been urgently recalled from the frontier to relieve the Oostenburg troops. The questions of the transfer of Burgenland to Austria will be decided by the new Hungarian administration headed by Rakovsky, who is assisted by Gratz, the ex-Foreign Minister and Count Julius Andrássy and Albert Apponyi.

Reuter is informed that the fact that the Swiss Government allowed Karl to leave Switzerland has caused intense surprise. It is recalled that the Allied Governments repeatedly declared that no Hapsburg should be allowed to return to the throne of Austria or Hungary.

ROME, October 22nd.

The ex-Empress Zita accompanied Karl.

VIENNA, October 22nd.

The Entente representatives at Budapest have jointly protested to the Hungarian Government against Karl's return.

BERLIN, October 22nd.

From Budapest: The Government has taken steps to expel Karl on the ground that under the 1920 law it is impossible for him at present to assume sovereign rights in Hungary.

VIENNA, October 22nd.

From Budapest: The railway has been torn up between Budapest and Raab, preventing the train in which Karl was travelling from completing his journey.

BERNE, October 22nd.

The Federal Council has announced that Karl notified the council in writing that his Hungarian supporters, influenced by most urgent considerations, were appealing to Karl's oath of allegiance and begged him to return with the Queen, without delay to Hungary.

It is confirmed that their Majesties left Switzerland on October 20th by aeroplane. The Federal Council deplors Karl's breach of Swiss hospitality and that he has broken his promise to abstain from all politics and to inform the Government of his intentions.

VIENNA, October 23rd.

The representatives of the Little Entente have protested to Hungary against Karl's return and threatening intervention if the Carlism adventure is not suppressed. Italy's attitude is uncertain. The frontier is strictly closed to all communication with Hungary.

VALERA'S TELEGRAM.

IRISH CONFERENCE GRAVELY IMPERILED.

LONDON, October 22nd.

The failure of the Sinn Féiners to put in an appearance at the hour originally fixed for the resumption of the Conference gave rise to a serious hitch in the proceedings which was given colour by De Valera's telegram to the Pope. It is felt in authoritative circles that De Valera has incurred a serious risk of rupture by what is regarded as ill-timed and tactless action. Although a rupture has, happily, not resulted the telegram has increased the difficulties of a very delicate problem.

LATER.

There can be no question that De Valera's telegram to the Pope has gravely imperiled the Irish Conference. Notwithstanding that the course of negotiations has hitherto run very smoothly it is feared that there is not merely a danger but a probability of the Conference breaking up. It is stated that it may even lead to a general political crisis. According to the well-informed *Chronicle*, Mr. Lloyd George considers that if De Valera's views are reflected by the Irish delegates a continuance of the Conference is impossible.

INSULTING TO KING AND POPE.

Government circles consider the telegram as insulting to both the King and the Pope and a direct challenge to Britain. The Sinn Féin delegates are so gravely embarrassed that they must take the first opportunity either to smooth out the difficulties or to bring the Conference to a head. Until yesterday no really difficult questions had been discussed, but it is reported that certain vital points were submitted to the Irish delegates yesterday regarding which a reply is expected at the next meeting.

"SINISTER MISREPRESENTATIONS."

The *Irish Bulletin*, the mouthpiece of De Valera, commenting on the telegram, declares that since the beginning of negotiations the British Government, in speeches, letters and individual statements, has continued the sinister misrepresentations of Ireland's case. It is of opinion that those who drafted the King's reply to the Pope knew that the phrase, "troubles in Ireland," was a dishonest description of British war on Irish liberties. It considers that the phrase suggested that the troubles in Ireland were troubles among the Irish people themselves and of their own seeking. It adds that this suggestion is false. The source of the Anglo-Irish war is foreign. Its existence is due solely to the fact that the rulers in Britain sought to impose their will on Ireland and by brutal force endeavoured to rob the people of that liberty which is their natural right and ancient heritage.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, October 21st.

The Irish Conference adjourned until the 24th inst. after an hour and a half sitting.

LATEST CABLES.

RUBBER AND TEA.

HARRISONS AND CROSFIELD'S CHAIRMAN ON THE OUTLOOK.

LONDON, October 22nd.

At the Harrison and Crosfield meeting, the chairman said *inter alia*, that the position of the tea industry was much improved. It was probable that the world's production in 1921 would be six hundred million pounds against a probable consumption of seven hundred million. When business in Russia becomes possible the demand must exceed the limits of production.

As the result of restrictions the total production of raw rubber this year would probably not exceed 280,000 tons. The amount bought by manufacturers during the same period would be 250,000 tons. It was safe to conclude that by the end of the year invisible stocks of raw and manufactured rubber would be run up to the fullest extent possible so that next year the demand for raw rubber must again fully equal the actual consumption and amount to not less than 300,000 to 350,000 tons. No source of rubber consumption can be said to be declining. On the contrary new uses are being added to those already in existence.

PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION.

QUIET NOW APPARENTLY RESTORED.

LONDON, October 22nd.

Reports from Lisbon continue to be meagre and conflicting, but quiet appears to have been restored. The signal for the revolution was fired by the cruiser *Faça da Gama* which immediately landed a large force of sailors and marines and captured the arsenal and strategic points without bloodshed. The circumstances surrounding the assassinations are still a mystery. The revolution is attributed to discontent regarding the condemnation of the former Prime Minister, Liberato Pinto, who was punished by a military tribunal. The offence is considered unimportant and he is thus regarded as a martyr.

EARLIER CABLES.

PROTECTING BRITISH LIVES.

LONDON, October 21st.

The British Minister at Lisbon has requested proper protection of British lives and property. The Authorities in reply denied that the British are endangered, and stated that the Government has ample forces to keep order. The Minister reported that bands of armed civilians on the night of the 19th inst. assassinated the late Premier, M. Santos, and two well-known officers and looted a number of clubs.

LATER.

Owing to representations from British residents at Lisbon, the Admiralty has ordered the British warship *Catalpa* to proceed immediately to Lisbon from the Mediterranean. It is reported that all is quiet at Lisbon.

LATEST CABLES.

MORE LABOUR TROUBLES.

CHICAGO MEAT PACKERS FAVOUR A STRIKE.

CHICAGO, October 22nd.

The meat-packing industry has voted overwhelmingly in favour of a strike.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

BRITISH MISSION NUMBERS OVER FIFTY.

LONDON, October 22nd.

The completed list of the British mission to the Washington Conference numbers fifty-five, besides the clerical staffs in addition to the principal delegates, cabled on October 18th. Sir Auckland Geddes officiates in the absence of the Prime Minister. The delegates will be assisted by a galaxy of political, military and naval experts, including Sir John Jordan, Mr. Miles Wedderburn Lamson (First Secretary to the Legation at Peking).

WASHINGTON, October 22nd.
Assuming that the participating Powers will expect American to take the initiative the American delegates to the Conference are drafting definite proposals as a basis of disarmament agreement.

HAVRE, October 22nd.
Marshal Foch has sailed for America.

GENERAL SMUTS ON DOMINION STATUS.

PRETORIA, October 22nd.

General Smuts in a speech, referring to the composition of the Empire delegation to Washington said he gathered from the Press that the Dominions were not invited to the Conference. He added that if the Pacific Dominions attended without a direct invitation from America, sent through British diplomatic channels, a serious setback would be given to the status which Dominion nations had achieved at the Paris Conference where the United States alone remained outside the general recognition of the equality in status of the Dominions. If South Africa appeared at an international conference it would be in its own right and not by cover of the international rights of the British Government.

BASELESS STATEMENTS.

LONDON, October 22nd.

Reuter is informed that the statements that Britain intends, on the eve of the Washington Conference, to press the cancellation of the Allied debts to America is baseless.

THE HAGUE, October 22nd.

The supplementary Dutch delegates to the Washington Conference are Everwyn, Ambassador at Washington and De Beaufort, Minister at Athens.

DELEGATES IN TYPHOON.

NEW YORK, October 22nd.

A terrific cyclone, described by the captain as the worst in his thirty-years experience, struck the liner *Kashima Maru* on Thursday, while she was conveying the Japanese delegation to the Conference, of whom the chief, Prince Tokugawa, narrowly escaped injury.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, October 21st.

Mr. Lloyd George and probably Mr. Ralford will sail on the *Aquitania* for Washington on the 5th inst. and will arrive in time for the afternoon session on the opening day of the armaments conference. The Premier will be absent from England about five weeks.

NEW YORK, October 21st.

A squadron of American destroyers met the *Aquitania* with Lord and Lady Beatty aboard. The force fired a salute of nineteen guns. Accompanied by Rear Admiral Rodman, a Honorary aide-de-camp and escorted by destroyers and seaplanes, Lord Beatty landed in a Navy cutter and was enthusiastically welcomed by the crowd.

LATER.

Escorted by a ring of seaplanes and a flotilla of destroyers and saluted by nine-teen guns, Lord Beatty arrived in the harbour. He made a procession through a sea of flags and was welcomed by the Governor of New York State and the Mayor of New York. His Lordship received the freedom of the city.

LATEST CABLES.

STEEL RAILS.

STEEL CORPORATION'S BIG REDUCTION.

NEW YORK, October 22nd.

The Steel Corporation has reduced the price of steel rails by seven dollars a ton.

A POLITICAL OUTRAGE.

BULGARIAN WAR MINISTER ASSASSINATED.

SOFIA, October 22nd.

Dimitroff, the War Minister, was assassinated while motoring, together with his chauffeur and two passengers. The assassins are unknown but the outrage is believed to be political.

ZACCO-VANZETTI AFFAIR.

BOMB THROWN IN PARIS.

PARIS, October 22nd.

At a communist meeting of protest and condemnation of the Zacco and Vanzetti trial, a bomb was thrown when the police were dispersing a noisy crowd at the door. Fifteen were injured, including twelve police. During a disturbance at Havre, when the police were dispersing demonstrators outside the American Consulate, a few were injured.

NEW AUSTRALIAN LOAN.

SUCCESSFULLY UNDERWRITTEN AND CHEAPLY FLOATED.

MELBOURNE, October 22nd.

The Commonwealth Treasurer states that the new five million loan has been successfully underwritten. The expenses of flotation were twenty per cent. below previous issues.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, October 21st.

Underwriting is progressing of the new Commonwealth Loan of £5,000,000 at 6 per cent. issued at £96 and redeemable 1931-41. It is understood that £1,000,000 is new money; the balance is for redeeming £2,000,000 bills and £2,000,000 other debts.

LATEST CABLES.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

LONDON, October 22nd.

In the Soccer International, Ireland and England drew, one goal each, at Belfast.

M. VENIZELLOS ARRIVES IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 22nd.

M. Venizelos and his bride have arrived and were vociferously welcomed by a crowd of Greeks.

SILESIAN QUESTION.

REGARDED AS SETTLED FOR GOOD.

PARIS, October 20th.

Considerable satisfaction is expressed at the announcement that the Ambassadors Council has notified the special commission of experts forthwith to begin determining the new Polish-German frontier according to the Geneva recommendation. This notification is construed as meaning that the Silesian question is now settled for good.

PARIS, October 21st.

According to Press reports, the Polish Government shows the utmost willingness to submit to the decision respecting Upper Silesia, whereas Germany's attitude is much less satisfactory.

BERLIN, October 22nd.

The Wirth Cabinet has resigned.

WHY WIRTH RESIGNED.

BERLIN, October 22nd.

In the course of a letter to the President, submitting his resignation, Herr Wirth maintains that he has done his utmost to fulfil the treaty obligations. It might have been expected that the occupation of Ruhr would have ceased just as the solution of Silesia was found, instead of which not only extensive tracts of Upper Silesia, but flourishing German towns, a great portion of the mineral wealth and four-fifths of the factories, besides a large section of the German population, are to be torn from the German homeland. Herr Wirth is convinced that the possibilities of fulfilment of obligations is materially reduced thereby. A new situation has arisen and he, therefore, resigns.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS.

BERLIN, October 21st.

Commenting on the Upper Silesian decision, *Vorwärts* believes the result will be that the whole zinc production of the region concerned will fall to Poland, also 85 per cent. of the coal, 70 per cent. of the steel, and 65 per cent. of the iron production. The paper emphasises that Germany thus loses valuable taxation resources, and says that the Entente must recognise that the Peace Treaty now requires further revision.

LATEST CABLES.

MR. RICHARD SEYMOUR.

PARIS, October 20th.

Mr. Richard Seymour, British Ambassador to Siam, has arrived at Marseilles.

EXPENDING FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE.

PARIS, October 20th.

In execution of a comprehensive plan for the expansion of French foreign trade the Government has decided to send abroad a number of carefully-selected young business men who, under the supervision and guidance of French commercial consular agents, will acquaint themselves with foreign methods during protracted sojourns in various countries, notably in the East.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

THE RESUMPTION OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

PARIS, October 21st.

According to a Constantinople report, negotiations towards the resumption of normal friendly relations between France and Turkey are nearing a mutually satisfactory conclusion.

FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

PARIS, October 21st.

With slight reservations the Reparations Commission gave official approval of the Franco-German Wiesbaden Agreement.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

PARIS, October 21st.

The League of Nations hygiene committee held, at Paris yesterday, a sitting which was chiefly devoted to the opium question.

FISTIC FIGHT ON LINER.

RAIDED FOR CONTRABAND AND DRUGS.

NEW YORK, October 22nd.

A fight with fists occurred aboard the liner *Cretic* from Italy when the vessel was raided for contraband and drugs. Customs officials declare that the raid was justified by results. Large stocks of narcotics were discovered.

JAPANESE MISSION TO GENEVA.

PARIS, October 20th.

A Japanese mission of twenty-six, headed by Okamoto, has arrived at Marseilles on its way to Geneva to attend the International Labour Conference.

SIR ROGER KEYES.

APPOINTED A LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

LONDON, October 22nd.

Sir Roger Keyes has been appointed a Lord of the Admiralty and deputy-chief of naval staff.

RAILWAY TROUBLES.

MEN'S LEADERS AND LABOUR BOARD'S PROPOSALS.

CHICAGO, October 23rd.

The trainmen on the Great Northern Railroad, Texas, have struck. Numerically they are insignificant, but the strike indicates the total disregard for the Labour Board's plan of settlement. While railway telegraphists voted in favour of a strike on October 30th, the shop and crafts unions, with a membership of 600,000 have refused to strike in sympathy with the railroad men, declaring that they will await the decision of the Labour Board.

EARLIER CABLES.

CHICAGO, October 21st.

The Labour Board has sent President Harding its report of the meeting with the railwaymen's leaders. The report has not been published, but it is known that the Board made three proposals: (1) the railways to make effective the entire reductions of freights authorised by the Board in July; (2) the railways to refrain from asking for a further wage reduction until the July wage-cuts have been translated into rate reductions; and (3) the unions to suspend or withdraw the strike order.

It appeared that the labour leaders were willing to accept the first two proposals, but declared that they would not arrange to call off the strike, therefore any settlement must be made before the 30th inst., otherwise the strike would occur automatically.

CHICAGO, October 21st.

The Labour Board has assumed jurisdiction in the railway dispute and has summoned the parties to the dispute to meet the Board on the 28th inst. It is understood that all the Government Departments have agreed to act together if either side openly defies the Labour Board. Thus the latter's actions means there will not be a strike on the 30th inst., unless the Union chooses to defy the Government, since it is unlikely that a decision will be given before that date.

THE ELLERMAN LINE.

NEW SERVICE TO THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, October 21st.

The Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. is inaugurating on December 2nd a passenger service from Liverpool to the Straits, China and Japan. The first departure will be that of the City of Manchester followed a month later by the new twin-screw liner, the City of Simla.

TRAFALGAR DAY CELEBRATIONS.

LONDON, October 21st.

Trafalgar Day was celebrated with the usual pomp and circumstance. A large crowd at the Nelson Column viewed the wreaths from the Dominions and India and from the branches of the Navy League in the Dominions, China, and Japan.

EXTENDED TO CANADA.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY RESPECTING PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, October 21st.

Mr. Hughes and Sir Auckland Geddes have signed a special treaty extending to Canada the provisions of the Treaty of 1899 with Great Britain regarding tenure and dispositions of property belonging to each of the countries' nationals in the territory of the other.

U.S. PEACE TREATIES.

AMERICAN TROOPS TO LEAVE GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, October 21st.

It is declared at the State Department that, following the exchange of ratifications of the German Treaty, American troops are expected to begin to move out of Germany within a fortnight.

REPORTED FRANCO-KEMALIST AGREEMENT.

A MODIFICATION OF THE FRONTIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 21st.

It is reported from Ankara, that a Franco-Kemalist agreement has been signed, France agreeing to a modification of the frontier which henceforth will follow the Baghdad Railway as far as Diablin. The French have secured a concession to work the railway.

A GIFT FROM SHANGHAI.

PRINCESS OPENS WARD AT CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.

LONDON, October 21st.

Princess Louise dedicated the Shanghai Race Club Ward at Charing Cross Hospital and paid a warm tribute to the generosity of the members. Mr. Burkill, representing the Club, explained the origin of the gift.

RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

DUTCH SECOND CHAMBER VOTES AGAINST CREDIT.

THE HAGUE, October 21st.

The Second Chamber has rejected by 45 votes to 33 the resolution of the Communist member, M. Wymkops, urging the Government to provide credit for the Russian famine relief.

JAPANESE DENIAL.

NO NAVAL BASE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

PARIS, October 21st.

MAIER JOHNSTONES
SQUARE
BOTTLE WHISKY.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
HONGKONG.



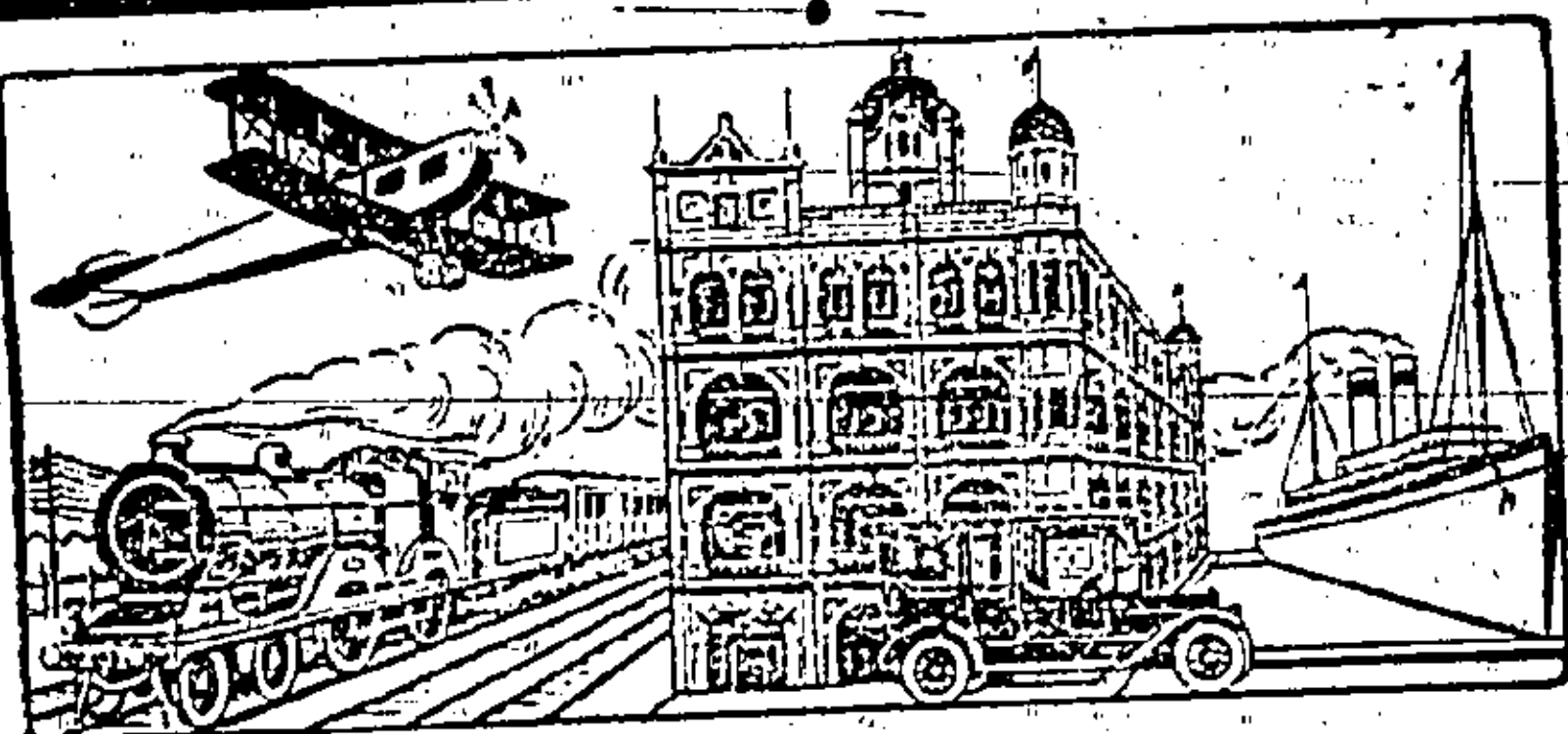
**FAMOUS
THROUGHOUT
THE
EAST**



THIS PURE OLD WHISKY HAS A GREAT REPUTATION AMONG CONNOISSEURS FOR ITS DELICIOUS MELLOW FLAVOUR. IT POSSESSES HIGH DIETETIC PROPERTIES AND IS QUITE FREE FROM FUSEL OIL OR ANY OTHER DELETERIOUS SUBSTANCE.

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Oldest Firm of Varnish Makers in the World.

FULL STOCKS at our HONGKONG BRANCH.



Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.,
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

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HUMOUR IN CHILDREN.

THE SPRINGS OF LAUGHTER.

Dr. C. W. Kimmins (London), who has recently carried out an investigation of the sense of humour in school-children gave the result of his inquiries before the Psychology Section of the British Association at Edinburgh, last month. Dr. Kimmins said that amongst the many interesting facts deduced from his investigations he noticed the extraordinary appeal of Charlie Chaplin to young children. The reason for this was because there was not only continual movement and change of action, but also that Chaplin was breaking all social conventions and doing the very things that children were forbidden to do. In spite of all competitors, however, statistics proved that the Punch and Judy show was still the favourite with children in infant schools. Dr. Kimmins explained that his object in carrying out an investigation was to discover the nature of the material which at different ages caused amusement and provoked laughter. As to the chief causes of laughter, experts were not in agreement. Bergson maintained that the comic was that side of a person which conveyed the likeness to a thing and mechanism. The impression of pure mechanism. The corrective was laughter. Absent-mindedness he described as one of the great water-sheds of laughter, and said it was the path of laughter to reprove absent-mindedness. Freud in his "Wit and the Unconscious" had elaborated the idea of pleasure being derived from the economy of psychic expenditure. Word pleasure and pleasure in nonsense, Freud said, were a relief from critical reasoning. Man was an untiring pleasure-seeker. Under the influence of alcohol a man became a child again, and was freed from logical inhibitions. Boris Sidis held that laughter never came from economy, but from super-abundance of energy. Laughter, said another authority, bound us to the childhood of the race.

There was no difference of opinion as to the great physiological value of laughter. In an analysis of the results he had obtained, Dr. Kimmins said that cases of merriment were very rare, under 7 years of age were very rare, while many of the reported stories were due to misunderstanding of the words used. As an illustration, he quoted the classic instance reported by Sir Joshua Fitch, who asked some small children to write the Lord's Prayer, and afterwards came across such mistakes as "Harold be Thy name" and "Lead us not into the Thames, Station." (Laughter.) The records of children of 9 years of age showed a very great change. Boys and girls at this period were particularly interested in funny stories and jokes; riddles and play upon words maintained their position at that age, but the popularity of the misfortune of others as a source of merriment was ceasing to exist and soon disappeared entirely. At 10 years of age children were very keen on books of jokes and comic papers. The affairs of the classroom were found to afford suitable material for the gratification of the sense of humour, and the lecturer quoted a case in which the teacher wrote on the blackboard, "Don't throw matches about; remember the fire of London," to which was added by a boy, "Don't spit; remember the Flood." (Laughter.)

A BOY'S REPORT.

The period between 11 and 13 years of age appeared to mark quite clearly the parting of the ways, and sense of humour seemed to disappear entirely. The funny story was of a far more personal nature, the element of superiority ran riot, and children delighted in extravagant stories of stupidity concerned with adults rather than of themselves. Stories involving a smart but often rude retort appealed at this age, and to illustrate his point Dr. Kimmins mentioned the teacher who told a stupid boy that when Lloyd George was his age he was top of his school, to which the boy replied that when Lloyd George was the teacher's age he was Prime Minister. (Laughter.)

In the period from 14 to 15 years of age it was more difficult to generalise. There appeared to be, however, very clear evidence that the revival of humour as 15 in the case of girls and 14 in the case of boys was well maintained. In the selection of funny stories by the children a much larger percentage came from the work of well-known writers; W. W. Jacobs and Ian Hay's stories were popular, and of individual stories "Three Men in a Boat," "Daddy Longlegs," "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," "The Young Visitors," "Tom Sawyer," and "Alice in Wonderland" were much quoted. The cultured home, said the lecturer, had a great influence on the choice and variety of stories whereas the very poor child relied on the school and the comic papers for his selections.

Children often laughed at stories which they did not understand because others laughed, and many instances occurred during his investigation of children repeating stories of which clearly they had not grasped the point. For instance, the story was told of a man who was boasting of his mountaineering experiences, and a friend said, "I suppose you saw Ben Nevis?" "No," he said, "I called on him, but he was not in." A child told that as a funny story, but instead of Ben Nevis said Snowdon, thus missing the whole point. Some of the so-called mistakes in children were, Dr. Kimmins confessed, manufactured by adults. For instance, calling the children of the "Bar" "Tsardines," and the tributaries of the Nile "Juveniles." (Laughter.) The opinion was held by many educators that it was possible to increase the sense of humour in the ordinary intelligent child, and experiments had been carried out which, it was claimed, had been crowned with success. The subject was worthy of further investigation. A keen sense of humour was a valuable possession, and added much to the joy of life. Laughter was a great relaxation from the conventions of everyday life, and if the springs of laughter were pure they should be encouraged.

I have to admit that I was wrong.

—Lenn.

Can anyone teach who is not himself a learner to the end!—Dean Inge.

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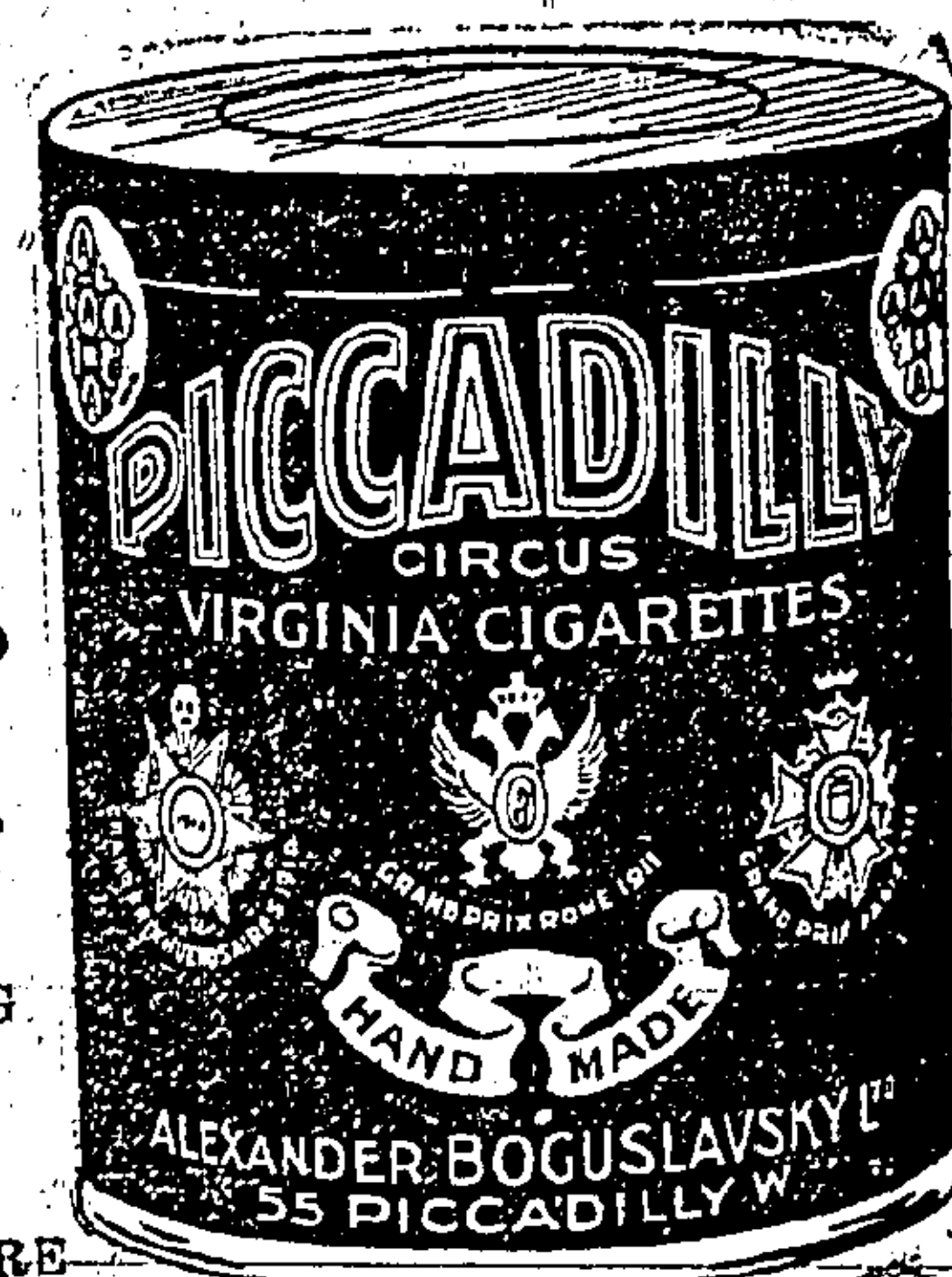
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THE SHANGHAI HARBOUR COMMISSION.

SHANGHAI'S PAST AND FUTURE.

Speaking at a banquet given in Shanghai last week in honour of the engineering experts who are to advise and report on what should be done to improve the harbour at Shanghai, Mr. E. Gordon Lowder, the Commissioner of Customs, in rising on behalf of the other Directors, to support their Chinese colleagues on the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, in the welcome which was offered to the distinguished visitors, called attention to the fact that it was, that day, exactly one month short of 78 years since the port of Shanghai was opened to foreign trade under the Treaty of Nanjing.

During this three-quarters of a century, China had undergone many vicissitudes and had been, alternately, the hope and the despair of her friends and well-wishers. But if they looked back at the history of Shanghai, he thought they might fairly say that progress had been the keynote of her development, until to-day she stood as a monument to the foresight of the pioneers of early days and to the enterprise of their successors, as well as an example of what could be accomplished by commercial energy and integrity in this country of illimitable possibilities.

SOME STARTLING TRADE FIGURES.

During the year 1930 the total value of the trade of the port, under the cognizance of the Maritime Customs, amounted to 841 million Hk. Tls. or nearly half that of the whole trade of the Treaty Ports, and the revenue collected amounted to about two-fifths of the total Maritime Customs collection. The revenue for the first three-quarters of this year was already 1½ million taels in excess of that of the corresponding period of last year.

The total tonnage entered and cleared at Shanghai last year was 22,500,000 tons, of which 37 per cent. was British, 27½ per cent. Japanese, 19½ per cent. Chinese, 11½ per cent. American, and 2½ per cent. French.

The total tonnage of steamers under the control of the Native Customs—principally trading under Inland Waters Regulations—was 1,684,000 tons; the number of junks entered and cleared was 59,000; the value of the cargoes this shipping carried was Tls. 72,000,000, and the total revenue collected was Tls. 292,000. If, then, the trade of Shanghai had in the past 78 years, grown to the dimensions indicated by these figures, in spite of the disabilities under which the shipping of the port had laboured, who could say what limit was to be put to the possibilities of its future expansion as the ultimate outcome of the investigations now about to be undertaken by the Committee of eminent experts whom they were then welcoming?

THE MONEY CAN BE FOUND.

Speaking, a few days ago, to a prominent member of the Chinese Government, I remarked (Mr. Lowder continued) that China might very likely be asked to find a large sum of money with which to carry out the recommendations of this Committee, to which he replied that if their proposals were found acceptable the money would doubt be forthcoming. Let us hope that, in this instance, he was speaking with authority. For I am sure that the commercial community of Shanghai will be found willing to contribute whatever share they may be called upon to make towards the attainment of an object so intimately connected with their own interests—(applause.)

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s Piece Goods Market Report says:-

There is nothing of special importance to report during the week, there being little fresh business in evidence, though the offtake of goods now arriving under indent placed in recent months is quite satisfactory, both the native importer and his up-country buyer having a fair margin of profit on these transactions. Prices in general keep quite steady notwithstanding the slackness in demand, owing to the relative scarcity which exists for most cloths as well as yarns, and which is practically certain to become intensified by the spring, as very little has been indented for shipment beyond the end of the year.

The Home markets keep well out of reach of our prices here, but there are still a few weak sellers to be found with stocks on their hands as well as a certain number of makers who appear to be well placed for their cotton, and a certain amount of business is, therefore, passing through from time to time.

Native rates of interests continue to stand at a level which makes the financing of imports a matter of difficulty, partly because of the decreasing supply of silver, which is now divided among so many more banks than formerly, and partly because of a general lack of confidence amongst the native banks.

This uneasiness arises in the first instance because of the political state of the country, but also to a great extent because of the extraordinary state of affairs created by the rapid increase in the number of Native "Exchanges" and the huge volume of their daily transactions. It may, in fact, be said that the bulk of the genuine trade of the port is being abandoned for the possible profits to be earned in these speculations; it is reported that large numbers of merchants interested formerly in imports and exports have diverted their trading capital to this purpose, and are seldom to be found at their places of business, while a general state of demoralisation seems to be setting in owing to the facility with which men of poor standing can embark in transactions of great magnitude.

The effect, on the whole, is extremely detrimental to legitimate trade and the common opinion is that a financial calamity sooner or later is inevitable.

JAPAN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

TOKYO'S ARRANGEMENTS.

The outlines of the plan for the reception of the Prince of Wales, when he visits Japan next Spring, have been decided upon by the Tokyo Municipal authorities, says the Yomato.

According to Mr. Nagata, the Deputy Mayor of the city, the formal reception will take place in the Wrestling Hall at Ryogoku, on which occasion a repast will be served in purely Japanese style, and the Prince will be presented with an address of welcome, as well as a set of brilliantly coloured paper screens embellished according to the traditional Japanese fine arts. The address of welcome will be engraved with Japanese characters, and will be presented in a beautifully worked wooden box with appropriate designs painted on the outside by representative artists of the Empire.

When His Royal Highness arrives at Tokyo Station, a large number of school children will be amongst those who will assemble on the platform to receive the Prince. These children will sing the British National Anthem as the Prince reviews the guard of honour drawn up along the platform.

The Prince will be entertained at a banquet which will be given at the residence of Marquis Mayeda, when His Royal Highness will have an opportunity of observing the typical life of the Japanese nobility.

Special receptions will also be given in Kyoto, Nara, and Nikko.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 23rd, at 11.15—Pressure is highest in the extreme North. It has increased moderately over N.E. Japan. Changes since yesterday are small in other districts. Moderate monsoon may be expected along the coast of China, and over the China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 98.68 inches, against an average of 79.87 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:-

District Forecast:
Hongkong to Gap Rock (N.E. winds, moderate; fine.)
Formosa Channel (The same as No. 1.)
South coast of China between (The same as No. 1.)
Hongkong and Laimooks (The same as No. 1.)
South coast of China between (The same as No. 1.)
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BANGKOK via SWATOW ... "CHUNANG" ... Tues. 25th Oct. Noon.
TIENTSIN ... "CHEON-SHING" ... Tues. 25th Oct. D'light.
SHANGHAI via KINPO ... "WINGSANG" ... Wed. 25th Oct. D'light.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU via SWATOW ... "WAISHING" ... Fri. 25th Oct. 3 p.m.
MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" ... Fri. 25th Oct. Noon.
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STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "POORSANG" ... Thurs. 3rd Nov. 3 p.m.

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For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

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77, Collyer Quay, Singapore. No. 8, Bund Kow.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

October 21st.
Chongra, Chinese str., 358 tons, Capt. H. Fletcher, from Pakhoi, with a general cargo.—Hing Lee S.S. Co.
Palembang, Dutch str., 1,119 tons, Capt. B. Rientama, from Tamaui, in ballast.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

Shakila Maru, Japanese str., 790 tons, Capt. G. Kurnishima, from Takao, with coal.—Suzuki & Co.
Shanghai, Chinese str., 295 tons, Capt. G. A. de Souza, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Po On S.S. Co.

Taihua, Chinese str., 1,216 tons, Capt. J. Hakkett, from Canton, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.

October 22nd.
Akita Maru, Japanese str., 2,311 tons, Capt. S. Ochiai, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Armand Belie, French str., 3,575 tons, Capt. Carme, from Yokohama and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Messageries Maritimes.

Banco, British str., 3,795 tons, Capt. L. Williams, from Bombay, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Daitan Maru, Japanese str., 4,382 tons, Capt. M. Tsuruga, from Manila, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Fooler, Chinese str., 859 tons, Capt. B. Mykka, from Weihaiwei, with a general cargo.—Yao Tai Hong.

Gregory Apear, British str., 4,250 tons, Capt. B. N. Williams, from Japan, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Hara Maru, Japanese str., 1,694 tons, Capt. B. Aoki, from Chingwantao, with coal.—Doddwell & Co.

Hual Chie, Chinese str., 1,399 tons, Capt. E. G. Rapley, from Saigon, with rice and general cargo.—Soon Seng S.S. Co.

Hydrangra, British str., 361 tons, Capt. J. W. Colton, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Kanau, British str., 1,143 tons, Capt. D. Williams, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Kwonglee, Chinese str., 1,468 tons, Capt. Lindsay Crawford, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.

Nansang, British str., 4,033 tons, Capt. B. J. Anderson, from Calcutta and Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Ningchow, Chinese str., 313 tons, Capt. Kwok Shan, from Huiphong, with a general cargo.—Eastern Nav. Co.

Paulee, Chinese str., 314 tons, Capt. Chan Chou, from Fort Bayard, with a general cargo.—Hung Shun.

Szechuen, British str., 1,584 tons, Capt. C. S. Ishister, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Tungahing, British str., 1,173 tons, Capt. R. W. Bateman, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Victoria, British str., 2,969 tons, Capt. F. I. Fisher, from Australia and Manila, with a general cargo.—China Australia S.S. Co.

October 23rd.
Huifong, Norwegian str., 761 tons, Capt. C. Beck, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—Lee Beng Kee.

Huangchow, British str., 699 tons, Capt. C. H. Johnson, from Canton.—B. & S.

Jadden, American str., 4,939 tons, Capt. N. L. Smith, from New York and Keelung, with a general cargo.—Admiral Line.

Mito Maru, Japanese str., 7,061 tons, Capt. Tanaka, from Yokohama and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Phranang, British str., 1,168 tons, Capt. R. S. Heaney, from Saigon, with rice.—Nam Yuen S.S. Co.

Rhenus, British str., 4,239 tons, Capt. E. Taylor, from Liverpool and Singapore, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Siniferopol, Russian str., 1,493 tons, Capt. A. Steinberg, from Keelung, with coal.—Russ. Vol. Fleet.

Taiwa Maru, Japanese str., 1,294 tons, Capt. K. Akyama, from Keelung and Swatow, with coal.—Y.K.K.

PASSENGERS.

Per s.s. *Victoria*, on October 22nd.
 Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Gussop, Mr. P. Heathcote, Mr. W. B. Hawley, Mrs. A. Stockdale, Mrs. Moon.
 Per s.s. *Armand Belie*, on October 22nd.
 Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Manley, Mr. S. L. Grime, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pairs, Capt. W. W. Jenna, U.S. Army, Mr. C. Lamb, Miss R. Liver, Miss van McKerk, Mr. Peramson.

CLEARANCES

October 23rd.
Akita Maru, for Singapore.
Armand Belie, for Huiphong.
Banco, for Shanghai.
Banco Maru, for Singapore.
Chongra, for Canton.
Daitan Maru, for Canton.
Kanau, for Hongkong.
Kwonglee, for Swatow.
Kwonglee, for Canton.
Shanghai, for Saigon.
Shanghai, for Min.
Shanghai, for K. C. Wan.
Shanghai, for Hoilow.
Szechuen Maru, for Canton.
Szechuen, for K. C. Wan.
Szechuen, for Shanghai.
Taihua, for K. C. Wan.
Tungahing, for Swatow.
Tungahing, for Hoilow.
Yingchow, for Shanghai.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Totomi Maru* (Calcutta line) left Kobe for this port via Moji on October 20th, and is expected here on October 27th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kleis* (European line) left London for this port via Suez on October 18th, and is expected here on November 27th.
 The R.M.S. *Monteagle* arrived at Shanghai on October 21st, at 2.30 p.m., left there at 4 a.m. yesterday, and is due at Hongkong on October 29th, at 7 a.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Arcturion Apear (B.I.), due November 7th.
Bowes Castle (Doddwell-Castle Line), due end of November.
Empress of Asia, due November 3rd.
Igo Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 27th.
Kaga Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 27th.
Katuna (Elberman Line), due October 30th.
Lahore (P. & O.), due November 17th.
Monteagle (C.P.S.), due October 26th, at 7 a.m.
Nellore (P. & O.), due November 22nd.
Nygnia (P. & O.), due October 25th, about 5 p.m.
Priam (Blue Funnel line), due Nov. 3rd.
Rungun Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 25th.
Somal (P. & O.), due November 8th.
Seyo Maru (T.K.K.), due October 29th.
St. Albans (E. & A.), due October 25th.
Terzila (B.I.), due October 26th.
Tsuyama Maru (N.Y.K.), due November 16th.
Yokohama Maru (N.Y.K.), due November 19th.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The *Trilux*, the new Blue Funnel line passenger steamer, became partially disabled about 500 miles from Hongkong. The *Trilux* stood by her and the two ships were reported as proceeding at a reduced speed of about 9 knots.

The steamer *Ophir* (6,942 tons), which was owned by the Admiralty, has been sold at auction for about £20,000. The Admiralty refused £45,000 for her in March, 1920.

The Hansa Line of Germany have recently acquired the following vessels for service in the Far East:—*Zyga*, *Marsenfeld*, *Drackenfels* and *Brocton*. These vessels have already left Bremen and are now on their way out to the East.

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London announces a scheme for initiating a fast service of steamers bringing Canada within four days of England. The project provides for eight 50,000-ton liners with high power turbine engines. The vessels, which will be oil-driven, will develop a speed of 26 knots and will carry 600 first-class and 3,000 second-class passengers. The service will later be extended to other parts of the Empire, and it is anticipated that shortly the journey from Liverpool to Sydney via Vancouver across Canada will be accomplished within 21 days.

At the Ping An Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., Shanghai, last week, the s.s. *Tai Pao Hua* was successfully launched by Miss A. Parker. Among the guests present were Mr. L. Antonich, assistant Harbour Master; Mr. H. G. Mackenzie, Marine Surveyor of the Customs; Captain J. H. P. Parker, Mr. P. C. Rieley, Mr. R. Simons, and Mr. Berni Rein, of Messrs. Waller & Co. The new vessel is of the following dimensions:—Length, 187 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 30 ft. 6 in.; depth, 18 ft. 6 in.; speed, nine knots; three cylinders and single screw. When completed she will run between Shanghai, Wenchow, Taiwan and Chaochow. The owners of the new vessel are the Toong Yue, Kinag Kee & Co.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED.

HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

Pacific Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
Monteagle	Oct. 30	Nov. 23
Empress of Asia	Nov. 10	Nov. 28
Empress of Japan	Nov. 20	Dec. 14
Empress of Russia	Dec. 8	Dec. 26
Empress of Asia	Jan. 5	Jan. 23
Monteagle	Jan. 17	Feb. 11
Empress of Japan	Feb. 8	Mar. 1
Empress of Russia	Feb. 23	Mar. 13

Connecting Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Havre, Naples & Danzig.
 Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued.
 Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.



AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

s.s. "CHINA" s.s. "NANKING" Nov. 8th Dec. 12th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE

s.s. "NANKING" Nov. 23rd.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all ports in United States & Canada also. Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCE BUILDING, Telephone, Passenger Dept. No. 1934. ICE HOUSE STREET, Tel. Freight Dept. & Agent. No. 2161.

NEW SERVICE TO JAVA.

China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd. INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

BETWEEN SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

S.S. "NILE"

HONGKONG TO JAVA November 13th. HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI October 29th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all ports in United States & Canada also. Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCE BUILDING, Telephone, Passenger Dept. No. 1934. ICE HOUSE STREET, Tel. Freight Dept. & Agent. No. 2161.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA MACASSAR and BALIKPAPAN.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 7th Nov.

For MOJI, KOBE, OSAKA and YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 2nd Nov.

For further particulars please apply to K. SUZUKI, Manager, 2nd Floor, Prince's Building, No. 3, Des Voeux Road, Central. Tel. No. 2206.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, THE INI AND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TAIYO MARU	32,000	Oct. 30th
SEIBO MARU	32,000	Nov. 15th
SEIKYO MARU	32,000	Nov. 27th
SEIBO MARU	32,000	Dec. 13th
SEIBO MARU	32,000	Jan. 4th

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SEIKYO MARU	32,000	Nov. 15th
SEIKYO MARU	32,000	Dec. 13th

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to Y. TSUTSUMI, MAN'GSR, King's Building. Tel. No. 374 & 3374.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To SEATTLE & VANCOUVER

"West Iris" 29th Oct.
 To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO
 "West Calers" 24th Oct.

Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points. HONGKONG OFFICE—1st floor, Powell's Building, 13, Des Voeux Road, Tel. 3008.

WATERHOUSE LINE.

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers Between

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.

"WEST JAPPA" ... sailing about 5th Nov.
 "WEST IVAN" ... sailing about 2nd Dec.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada. For rates and full particulars apply to FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY, 4th Floor, Prince's Building. Telephone 1062.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected On or About	Will Leave On or About	For
HALDIS	JAVA	in port	25th Oct.	BATAVIA via BELAWAN DELI JAVA
TJILIWONG	AMOY	23th Oct.	30th Oct.	
TJITAROEM	JAVA	23th Oct.	29th Oct.	AMOY/SHANGHAI
TJILATHAP	JAVA	30th Oct.		
TJILBOET	JAPAN	5th Nov.	8th Nov.	JAVA

* Wireless Telegraphy.
 The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia. For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building, First Floor Telephone No. 1574.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAARTMAATSCHAPPIJ

(United Netherlands Navigation Company).

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland-East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences).

Regular monthly service between

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND MANILA

AND AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN

Sailing, subject to alterations.

For Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar, and Balikpapan.
 Sailing on or about

"BORNEO" ... AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 17th Nov.
 "TOSARI" ... AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 10th Dec.
 "OLDEKERK" ... ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 10th Jan.
 "RADJA" ... AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 10th Feb.

For full particulars please apply to K. SUZUKI, Manager, 2nd Floor, Prince's Building, No. 3, Des Voeux Road, Central. Tel. No. 2206.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger. SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

AMERICAN STEAMERS. For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE ETC.

S.S. "HOOSIER STATE" ... Dec. 8th.
 S.S. "EMPIRE STATE" ... Dec. 29th.
 S.S. "GOLDEN STATE" ... Jan. 5th 1932.

FOR SINGAPORE AND SOERABAYA

And return HONGKONG via SHANGHAI and MANILA.

S.S. "EMPIRE STATE" ... sailing Nov. 7th noon.
 For SINGAPORE AND PENANG. Sailing Oct. 28th.

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only. MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE. Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.
 Monthly sailings.
 For full information regarding rates, cargo, etc., apply to PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO". Hotel Mackinnon, Hongkong.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA
ELAGOA RAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
& CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

FAR EAST/UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

s.s. "CITY OF PEKIN" ... 29th Oct. ... Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

s.s. "CITY OF DELHI" ... 15th Nov. ... London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Glasgow

PASSENGER SERVICE.

s.s. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 10th Feb. ... London, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Subject to change without notice

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

or BEISS & Co. CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

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NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "CITY OF ADELAIDE" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st Nov.
s.s. "TYDEUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 13th Nov.
s.s. "KANSAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 17th Nov.

* Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. BEISS & Co. CANTON.

35

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DEPARTURE SAILING DATES

HANGHAI, KUBE & YOKOHAMA ... AMAZON ... 11,000 ... On or about 6th Nov.

MARSEILLES via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ ... "ARMAND BEHIC" 11,000 ... On or about 22nd Oct.

MARSEILLES via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ ... "CORDILLERE" 11,000 ... On or about 30th Oct.

MARSEILLES via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ ... "ANDRE LEON" 22,000 ... On or about 6th Nov.

* Omit Haiphong and Penang.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms
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FOR

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AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIKONG ... Capt. E. Walker ... TUESDAY, Oct. 25th, at 2 P.M.
HAIKONG ... Capt. W. Cooper ... FRIDAY, Oct. 28th, at 2 P.M.
HAIKONG ... Capt. W. C. Farnmore ... TUESDAY, Nov. 1st, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General ManagersP. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SARDINIA"	6,800	29th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARNATA"	9,000	13th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NYANZA"	7,000	26th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"LAHORE"	5,200	29th Nov.	Singapore, Cokmto, & Bombay
"SOMALI"	6,700	10th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUMERA"	5,200	20th Dec.	Singapore, Cokmto, & Bombay
"NELLORE"	7,000	24th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR" 4,750 24th Oct. 1 p.m. | Calcutta via Straits

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	14th Nov.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	15th Dec.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BANCA"	6,000	23rd Oct. 10 a.m.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	25th Oct.	Yokohama direct.
"NYANZA"	7,000	27th Oct.	Shanghai and Japan.
"LAHORE"	5,200	5th Nov.	Shanghai and Kobe.

SPECIAL STEAMER.

The P. & O. s.s. "EGYPT" is expected to leave Hongkong on or about the
18th January, 1922, taking passengers and cargo for MARSEILLES and LONDON
calling at Bombay.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore
and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets
Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's
Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONGKONG. Agents.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct
service via Singapore and Penang.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th Nov.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN &
CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Sunday, 13th Nov.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"MALAY MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st Nov.

DELHI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly
PASSENGER SERVICE.

"RUSO MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand &
Pacific Islands.VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—
Via Shanghai and Dalen—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service touching at
intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in
connection with Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"ARIZONA MARU" (omit Shanghai) Saturday, 22nd Oct.

"MANILA MARU" ... Friday, 4th Nov.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco,
Panama and Cuban Ports.

"SHUNKO MARU" ... Monday, 14th Nov.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"BOHEU MARU" ... Friday, 21st Oct.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

"ARGUN MARU" ... Monday, 28th Nov.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommoda-
tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.
wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAJO MARU" ... Saturday, 22nd Oct.

TAKI D via SWATOW & AMOY

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 27th Oct.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINE AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer ... Arr. Hongkong from Australia ... Lv. Hongkong for Australia

S.S. "ARIZONA" ... Arr. Hongkong from Australia ... Lv. Hongkong for Australia

S.S. "ARIZONA" ... Arr. Hongkong from Australia ... Lv. Hongkong for Australia

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply
of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light
throughout and Electric Fans in the First Saloon & daily qualified Doctor is carried.
Reduced Fares, Cargo, etc., to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
For Freight and Passage, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
HONGKONG & BANGKOK	"HUPEH"	On 24th Oct. 10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENG TU"	On 25th Oct. 10 A.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SZE HUEN"	On 25th Oct. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"HUNAN"	On 27th Oct. 10 A.M.
LOUHOV, KAKHOI & HONGKONG	"SOOCHOW"	On 27th Oct. Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KAIPOH"	On 29th Oct. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"LINAN"	On 29th Oct. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANGHAI"	On 29th Oct. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 31st Oct. 4 P.M.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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NOTICE POST OFFICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
MANTLA	Durban Maru	22nd inst.
SHANGHAI	Atto Maru	23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	Sookho	24th inst.
JAPAN	Rangoon Maru	25th inst.
EUROPE via Suez (Letters and Newspapers, date 21st Sept.)	Nyanga	26th inst.
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Monteagle	27th inst.
JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Iyo Maru	27th inst.
BRITAIN	Kaga Maru	27th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Bangkok	Dua	Monday, 24th, 8.00 A.M.
Hohow and Bangkok	Hugh	Monday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Strait, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Gregory Apoor	Monday, 24th, 11.30 P.M.
Swatow	Nyanga	Monday, 24th, 3.30 P.M.
Shanghai and Wuhoh	Taming	Monday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Nyanga	Monday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Hohow and Haiphong	Takung	Tuesday, 25th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Chenglu	Tuesday, 25th, 9.30 A.M.
*Swatow, *Shanghai and *N. China	Suehien	Tuesday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Tientsin	Chenglu	Tuesday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Java via Batavia	Haidia	Tuesday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
*Swatow and Bangkok	Chenglu	Tuesday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Salon	Chenglu	Tuesday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow	Chenglu	Tuesday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Ningpo, Shanghai, and *North China	Wingang	Tuesday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
*Ningpo	Wingang	Thursday, 27th, 8.00 A.M.
*Ningpo, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Suez, *Shanghai, Egypt and EUROPE via MANSEILLES	Iyo Maru	Registration, 8.45 A.M. Letters, 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Suehien	Thursday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
*Shanghai and *N. China	Wingang	Friday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Kaga Maru	Saturday, 29th, 8.45 A.M.
*Shanghai, *United States, *Central Japan, *Canada, *Europe via VICTORIA, B.C.	Suehien	Registration, 8.45 A.M. Letters, 9.30 A.M.
Keelung, *Shanghai, *North China, *Japan, *Holland, *Canada, U.S.A. Central and South America, *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Teiyo Maru	Saturday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, *Japan, *Canada, *United States, *Central and *South America, and via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Monteagle	Registration, 5.00 P.M. Letters, 5.00 P.M.

Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE

"TITAN"	31ST OCT.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"RHESUS"	8TH NOV.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"MENTOR"	15TH NOV.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"MACHAON"	22ND NOV.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"ANTIOCHUS"	8TH NOV.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.
"PELEUS"	15TH NOV.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.
"KNIGHT COMPANION"	15TH NOV.	Rotterdam & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KORE AND YOKOHAMA).

"PROTESILAUS"	1ST NOV.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"IXION"	22ND NOV.	
"TALHYBIUS"	13TH DEC.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"TYDEUS"	12TH NOV.	via Suez.
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PASSENGER SERVICE

"MENTOR"	30TH OCT.	for Shanghai.
"MENTOR"	15TH NOV.	for Singapore & London.
"TERESIAS"	13TH DEC.	for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED AND CASHED.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE" containing Sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.
Telegraphic address: "COUPON."
Telephone No. 524.

THOS. COOK & SON,
Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street,
and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA & MANILA.
Chief Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON E.C.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK)

Capital	U.S. \$4,000,000
Surplus, over	U.S. \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
BRANCH: SAN FRANCISCO.

Head Office for the Orient, SHANGHAI.

CANTON	HANKOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
CHANGSHA	PEKING	SINGAPORE	

D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS

On	At	Rate
On LONDON	Telegraphic Transfer	2/9 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand		2/9 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days sight		2/9 1/2
Bank Bill, at 60 days sight		2/9 1/2
Bank Bill, at 90 days sight		2/9 1/2
Bank Bill, at 120 days sight		2/9 1/2
Bank Bill, at 150 days sight		2/9 1/2
Bank Bill, at 180 days sight		2/9 1/2
Bank Bill, at 210 days sight		2/9 1/2
Bank Bill, at 240 days sight		2/9 1/2
Bank Bill, at 270 days sight		2/9 1/2
Bank Bill, at 300 days sight		2/9 1/2
Bank Bill, at 330 days sight		2/9 1/2
Bank Bill, at 360 days sight		2/9 1/2
Bank Bill, at 390 days sight		2/9 1/2
Bank Bill, at 420 days sight		2/9 1/2
Bank Bill, at 450 days sight		2/9 1/2
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